Please insert the following paragraph beginning on page 6, line 16:--

a2 Figures 10E through 10H are the same cross-sectional views of the inlet as shown in Figure 10-10D, with the addition of an exit control valve.--

Please insert the following paragraph beginning on page 12, line 3:

Figure 10E shows an exit control valve 99 located between the bleed plenum 98 and the overboard opening 100. Figure 10-F shows that bleed airflow 97 exits out of the throat of the inlet into bleed plenum 98 through the porous bleeds regions 23 on the upper and lower internal cowl surfaces and through bleed regions 24 in sidewalls 14 and 15. The amount of bleed airflow 97 that is ducted out of the inlet and overboard is controlled by valve 99. Referring to figure 10-G, this valve 99 is composed of a hydraulic or electrical-driven actuator 100 that is used to position a sliding plate 104 over an opening 100 in the external surface 16 of the inlet nacelle. a3 Figure 10-G shows the sliding plate 104 in the closed position, and figure 10-H shows the sliding plate 104 in a partly open position that allows bleed flow 97 to exit overboard. Valve control 99 represents a simple variable area bleed exit that can be used to control the amount of bleed airflow out of the inlet. Other more complex exits such as a poppet valve exit control as described in U.S. Patent 3,799,475 "Airflow Control System for Supersonic Inlets" can be used in place of the simple exit as shown in figures 10-E through 10-H. An exit area control like the sliding plate valve 99 that is shown in Figure 10-E would also be used to control overboard bypass airflow 106 that exits through an opening 105 in the internal duct surface just upstream of the inlet duct exit. The simple valve 99 for the overboard bypass could be replaced a state-of-the-art high-speed exit control valve.